JUS FECIALE ARMATÆ DANIÆ.

With a short Demonstration

Of the most Weighty Causes,

WHEREUPON

His Sacred Royall Majesty of *Denmark*, *Norwey*, the *Vandals* and *Goth's*, &c.

Urg'd by meer necessity, doth by His Herald, according to the Law of Nations, denounce Warre both by Land and Sea,

AGAINST

King CHARLES GUSTAVUS

AND

The Kingdom of *Swedeland*,

After unsufferable Injuries and Damages done Us, and most equall conditions of Peace rejected by the *Swedes*; and doth renounce all Neighbourly friendship.

LONDON,

Printed and are to be sold at the Sign of the Star in St *Pauls* Church-yard. 1657.

JUS FECIALE ARMATÆ DANIÆ.

With a ſhort Demonſtration

Of the moſt VVeighty Cauſes,

WHEREUPON

His Sacred Royall Majeſty of *Denmark*, *Norwey*, the *Vandals* and *Goth's*, &c.

Urg'd by meer neceſſity, doth by His Herald, according to the Law of Nations, denounce Warre both by Land and Sea,

AGAINST

King *CHARLES GUSTAVUS*

AND

The Kingdom of *Swedeland*,

After unſufferable Injuries and Damages done Us, and moſt equall conditions of Peace rejected by the *Swedes*; and doth renounce all Neighbourly friendſhip.

We FREDERICK *the III*d *by the grace of God King of* Denmark *and* Norwey, *the* Vandals *and* Goths, *&c. To all and every one that ſhall read and hear theſe preſent Letters, of what Degree, Nation or Condition ſoever they be, Greeting.*

OF our own naturall Inclination, We have hitherto, according to the Domeſtick examples of our Anceſtors, and thoſe later footſteps of the moſt glorious King our Father, ſtill followed Peace; and in all our Councels have ſtill aim'd at the publick tranquillity, never intending to have receded from this conſtant reſolution of maintaining Peace, unleſs an inevitable

danger from the Enemy had hung over our heads.

God hath granted us Kingdoms and Dukedoms enough, hath inricht enough our ſubjects, without the injury of any one, ſo that they who underſtand their own good, need not to envy any of their neighbours.

We have hitherto indur'd with patience and connivence the ſuſpected attempts of our enemies, and of their Injuries againſt us, have thought fit wiſely to diſſemble ſome, others to remit at our own will and pleaſure, expecting when the unbridled ambition of that Nation, ſhould by the will of God be allay'd, which could not chooſe at length but be weary to ſee whole Provinces imbrued in Chriſtian blood, and thereby change their hoſtile minds ſo exaſperated againſt their neighbours.

At laſt when we had ſo often urg'd that they could no longer with any juſt pretence gainſay, a meeting was appointed at *Copenhagen*, where we laid open thoſe grievances which chiefly moleſted us, namely, That we ought not to be ſo defrauded by the *Swedes* of our Toll; that our loſſes and injuries ought according to equity to be repair'd: Immediately hereupon *Magnus Durelius* the King of *Swedelands* Deputy and ordinary Embaſſadour among us, wanted Inſtructions to treat upon theſe Heads, and his King wanted Equity to ſupply thoſe Inſtructions, and the ſatisfaction we have upon moſt equall conditions ſo often deſir'd, he thinks to be derogatory to the rights of the *Swediſh* Crown, and unexpectedly diſſolves thoſe Treaties which were begun by the friendly interceſſion of the Lord Electour of *Brandenburg*: Neither have they taken notice of our deſires of Peace ſo often offer'd and tranſacted by us, nor afterwards of our juſt Indignation expreſt by our Letters of Repriſall; but rather with an obdurate mind have refus'd all juſt and equall Propoſals, remaining according to their cuſtome moſt perverſe and untractable.

And now more clearly they begin to diſcover their hidden counſels, being become more inſolent by the indulgence of Fortune toward them, and ſeeing many of their blind attempts, God conniving at their ways, have met with ſome ſucceſs, they have

now ſo far forſaken all conſideration of Juſtice, that whatever their neighbours diſpute with them in point of right, they impiouſly think to decide it by cruell violence and the ſword. We ſhould have been glad utterly to have forgot that Invaſion, by us as little expected as the falling of the skies, and alſo that remarkeable loſs, whereby they depriv'd the moſt glorious King our Father of ſo many large Provinces and Iſlands, and Us of the Archbiſhoprick of *Breme*, and the Biſhoprick of *Verden*, had they not recall'd it to our memory by their reiterated violence and their new practiſes againſt us. We were once in a fair way to peace at *Bremſebroa*, by the providence of God, and at the Interceſſion of the moſt Serene King of *France* and *Navarr*: the *Swedes* diſtruſtfull in a matter of greateſt ſecurity, took care to have *Hallands-ars* delivered into their hands in pawn, an ineſtimable Province fortified with three ſtrong holds, and this they did with ſo much the more obſtinacy, becauſe they thought themſelves not to be oblig'd by theſe Covenants.

We are heartily ſorry that theſe firm beginnings of Peace at *Bremſebroa*, by which the publike quiet of the North was ſo ſtrengthened, being ſo farre remov'd from their ſight and minds ſhould be ſo ſhaken, and that our Royall Authority ſhould be ſo immodeſtly contemn'd and neglected: Since therefore they bear with an ill mind even our moſt moderate councels, at length through their means, We call the whole world and all honeſt Nations to witneſs, all Peace was given over as quite hopeleſs. And therefore We alſo, this way not ſucceeding, proceed another way, and having both the Law of God and man on our ſide, with a ſincere and quiet conſcience, appeal to the Lord of Hoſts and that ſupream Tribunal of Nations where all matters are juſtly decided, and according to the Law of Nations, have recourſe to our juſt Arms, for the defending our Kingdoms and Dukedoms, and protecting Our ſelves and ſubjects from the Injury of the *Swedes*; that at length by the decree of Divine Providence, and the aid of our Confederates, an honeſt and ſecure Peace may be eſtabliſht and confirm'd. The friendſhip

therefore which hath hitherto been obſerv'd between the two neighbouring Nations, ſo often raſhly infring'd and violated by the *Swedes*, both we for our parts give over, and againſt the moſt High Prince the Lord *Charles Guſtavus* King of the *Swedes*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, the Kingdome of *Swedeland*, and all his ſubjects, by the Law of God, and by the councell of the worthy **The Peers of the Realm.* * Senatours of the Kingdom, and by the unanimous aid of all our ſubjects, We according to the Law of Arms denounce Warre both by Land and Sea.

But ſince we ought to prove this Expedition allowable before God and our own conſcience, with both which we made peace, before we made warre with the *Swedes*, they being guilty of all that bloudſhed, and thoſe calamities which render warres ſo vexatious, and alſo to ſubmit our ſelves to the judgement of the univerſall and Chriſtian world, who will altogether aſſent unto us, when they ſhall hear thoſe high aggravations and weighty motives by which we are urged, and will free us from all imputation of unlawfull revenge and invaſion.

I. It is already well known to all the world, that the *Swedes* in the year 1643, invaded our Archbiſhoprick of *Breme* and Biſhoprick of *Verden*, when as by the permiſſion of both parties which were then in warre, and by a moſt ſolemn exemption we were to have been Neuter and Secure, foraſmuch as by the Authority and ſubſcription of *Cæſar*, the Royall and faithfull promiſes both of the Queen and Peers of *Swedeland* were confirm'd, and without any default on our ſide conſtantly obſerved. When we had recovered the Caſtle of *Vorden*, a Ceſſation of Arms was agreed on between us and the *Swediſh* Army, on condition that pay and proviſion ſhould be allowed to our Garriſon Souldiers out of the Archbiſhoprick; but theſe Covenants which they yeelded unto for their profit, they afterwards receded from, as thinking they would not prove ſo profitable unto them as they expected; ſo that in the ſame thing we are again deceiv'd in the truth of the *Swediſh* promiſes. Alſo, At the Peace at *Bremſebroa*, the reſtitution of the Archbiſhoprick, at the mediation

diation of the *French* Embaſſadour, and with the large promiſes of the *Swediſh* Deputies, was referr'd to other Treaties to be renewed at *Stockholm* in preſence of the Queen of *Swedeland*,, nevertheleſs we our ſelves, being then Archbiſhop, as alſo our Officers and ſervants, with every ones goods, were inſerted into the 38th Article. But what ſecret deſigns they foſtered under theſe promiſes, they afterwards more openly declar'd; when contrary to Conditions agreed on, by which we were freed and exempted from the attempts of both parties, & both the Ceſſation of Arms forbidding, and the Peace at *Bremſebroa* gainſaying, at that very time when our Embaſſadours at *Stockholm* treated with the *Swedes* according to agreement, they invaded the Caſtle of *Vorden* and took it by ſiege, and at length inſerted the Biſhopricks that were to be reſtor'd, in the ſatisfaction which they propos'd at *Oſnabrugg*, that ſo they might the better keep, to our prejudice, thoſe things which they had gotten with injury and violence.

II. It was moſt wholeſomely agreed on by the 35th Article, for a renewing of friendſhip and mutuall alliance between the two Kings, and that each of them ſhould hinder whatſoever might hurt the Perſon, Government, Realms and Provinces of the other: This Agreement they utterly neglecting, conniv'd at *Corfitz Ulefeld* unworthily dealing with us, who publiſht an injurious Pamphlet in divers Languages, that, to the ignominy of our Royall Perſon, which by every honeſt ſubject is alwayes held inviolable, and to the contempt of our blameleſs and laudable government, he might ſpread it ſo much the farther, notwithſtanding that the Agreement at *Stetin* decreed ſuch ſlanderous detraction a capital crime. And when we complained of this injury, they neither much regarded it, nor made us any reparation, ſo that *Ulefeld* was confirm'd in his malicious deſign; and after he had been earneſtly accuſed by us, was admitted to his defence by the Queen and the Senatours, our Embaſſadour not without ſome diſgrace being invited to hear a defence of the ſame Apologie, wherein by a ſcandalous example, he wrong'd both Us and the Senatours of our Kingdome, and wherein a bad Cauſe was covered with worſe

pretences,

pretences, that he might take some advantage in a void and fruitless process. Neither are the *Swedes* asham'd, impiously to force new Oathes upon those Ministers of State, who are bound to Us by Oath, and being unabsolved and call'd to defend themselves, to use their service and assistance.

III. Nor could they satisfie their insatiable ambition by those Provinces and Islands obtained at the Agreement at *Bremsebroa*, but against the expres words of that Treaty, they seiz'd upon two Parishes belonging to *Aggershuse*; *Irn* and *Zern*, which they yet retain, notwithstanding that we have very often but in vain requir'd the restoring of them. We requir'd that a day might be appointed for the deciding of the Controversie, which was appointed by agreement; at which day when ours appear'd, the *Swedes* in a contemptuous manner delude us, and come not at the time appointed, as altogether mistrusting the justice of their cause.

IV. They transgrest that rule and order which our Toll-gatherers were to follow as a certain course in the gathering of their Toll. They intruded themselves into that imployment contrary to the dictate of right and reason, for that being strangers they so confounded all things, as if uncertainty and fraud had been their chief aim: to manage these violent and irregular affairs, they put unexperinc't boyes in office, and that they might make us the more contemptible among forrain Nations, they imploy'd women also. The immunity from Toll granted at *Bremsebroa* to *Swedish* Ships and Goods, they by false Bills of Lading and other cunning devices, made common to other Nations which were subject to pay Toll, owning them as *Swedish* Ships and Goods, and so letting them pass under that notion, and those forms fram'd in expres words in our Treaty with the States Generall of the United Provinces, out of which the Toll-gatherers were perfectly inform'd of the quality of Wares, and of Ships both free and tributary, they by perswasion and authority extorted from Forrainers; at once endeavouring, with a rash desire, as much as in them lay, to spoil us of this our chief Prerogative. Instead of these they for greedines of gain, fram'd certain Notes or Bills, wherein

wherein at pleaſure they inſerted matters of ſmall moment. Out of the Accounts of the Cuſtomehouſe we can prove with undeniable certainty, that in the year 1642, (while yet the *Livonians* paid Tribute) the Cities of *Riga* and *Revell*, brought in an Account in the name of their Citizens, for Wares valued ſcarcely at the rate of ten thouſand Rixdollars, but that in the year 1655, in the ſpace of one year, when the *Swedes* had obtained the Immunity granted at *Bremſebroa*, they ſold in the name of the ſaid Cities, divers Wares amounting to the value of Six hundred and fifty thouſand Rixdollars, of which the greater part doubtleſs was properly the Tribute of other Nations, and ſo unjuſtly gaining the ſhorter way, they were let paſs through the Sound. We contradicted, but in vain, for it was gainfull for them to counterfeit falſe Papers or Writings, which without ſhame they many wayes multiplyld; and the oftner alſo whenas the buſineſs was again referr'd to the arbitrement of the Lord Electour of *Brandenburgh*. They have alwayes ſo carried themſelves as if from them nothing belong'd to us but ſcorn, not contented unleſs having hitherto injur'd us, they abus'd alſo our patience. Neither could we hope better things from them, whenas the Treaty written at *Bremſebroa*, while it was yet ſcarce dry, nothing regarded, they were ſo far indulgent to their vain Imaginations, that they us'd all indeavour in behalf of the States Generall of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, that their ſubjects alſo might obtain a freedome from the tribute of the Sound. But they choſe rather to purchaſe immortall glory by their conſtant integrity, and the keeping of their faith unbroken, then to ſeek an infamous gain out of theſe ſuggeſtions. With the ſame malicious Intentions they intruded themſelves into thoſe matters controverted between Us and our beloved Neighbours and Kindred, which things being undecided, they endeavoured, had the adverſe Party aſſented, to haſten immature execution by the Sword and wonted violence of the Swediſh Army, that thereby they might deterr us from proſecuting our own right.

V. The 42d Article wherein the liberty of *Dantzick* and of Traffique is asserted, they have utterly rejected, lest there should remain any thing, that might obstruct that Dominion which they have so long arrogated to themselves over the *Baltick* Sea. They impos'd with accustom'd Swedish insolence a Tribute upon our Subjects Ships at the mouth of the Weyssel, endeavouring to force the Weyssel out of it's naurall into an unwonted channel, and at once to offer violence both to Nature and Commerce. By this very act, Our Royal Authority is greatly injur'd, whereby partaking of the peace at *Bremsebroa*, we are both oblig'd and also fully resolv'd, God assisting, to vindicate our right to our Crowns, Common-wealths and Citties. They also infringe our Rights upon the *Baltick* Sea, sufficiently witnest to the whole world, which have been derived to us from our Royal Ancestours, without the controversie of any of our Neighbours. From hence also we sustain very great loss, in regard Commerce being hindred, our ordinary Revenues from the Customes cease, so often do they endammage us even in one thing.

At length we observe that by our patience and lenitie, the *Swedes* are so much the more exasperated and offended, and that the friendship which is truly and sincerely observ'd between us and our neighbours, out of a secret hatred is perverted by them, maliciously judging, that by those Aids which according to the Agreement at *Bremsebroa*, we together with the High and Mighty States afforded to distressed *Dantzick*, and afflicted commerce, the Peace was broken at it were by a hostile Invasion. When by a most just demand we treated with them about repairing our Losses and Injuries, they with an offended mind answered, that this could not be done with safety of their Kings right, (as if the Law of Nations exempted *Swedeland* from equity toward their neighbours;) with fierce and oft repeated menaces they threaten Us, speak proudly of themselves and ignominiously of Us; and without asking leave of Us, they march with their Armies through the Dutchy of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*, neglecting the rights

rights of the Empire, and of the circuit of *Saxony*, and carry themselves so proudly as if we were already in their power and jurisdiction. Let all Christian Princes but remember this Insolence, and they will hold us the more excus'd. Many of them also have approv'd this expedition with their favourable suffrage, and with extraordinary Embassies, have friendly admonisht us of this storm hanging over our heads from a neighbouring Kingdom, to which no doubt the rest will vigorously joyn.

For with what dangerous Intents the *Swedes* rove out of their own Country, they have more openly declared among the *Polonians*, where with a more indulgent fortune, which the *Swedes* are not capable of, growing more insolent, and with a gainfull boldness from time to time transgressing the bounds of honesty and right. they alwayes gape greedily after their booty and profit; neither do they observe amidst this their blind rashness, that *Poland* abounds both with domestick and forrain forces; mainly indeavouring this, that having *Prussia* in their power, they may command the Baltick Sea and all commerce, and there fix themselves so firmly, as not to be shaken or disturb'd by any, but may take upon them to be umpires in all things among their neighbours, to vary and dispence Fortune among them at their pleasure, and thence at a convenient season to over-run and infest the sacred Roman Empire.

From these carriages of the *Swedes*, our faithfull subjects are to be vindicated with the greater caution, because it would be a dangerous simplicity to repose any trust in old or new Covenants long since subverted by them, and which with minds inraged, they to the ruine of their Neighbours, the loss of their own Country-men, and the prodigal effusion of bloud, have designed in their minds, utterly to cancell and extinguish. And also our faithfull subjects themselves, have by the singular guidance of the Eternall Providence, seasonably foreseen the tempest hanging over their Countrey, and with most humble obedience as is meet, have so diligently perform'd the office of good subjects, that we trust with Gods favourable assistance, not

only

only to defend our own Kingdoms and Dukedoms, but also to preserve our best neighbours, (who are concern'd with the care of honesty, faith, and the maintenance of Peace) quiet and untoucht; provided that they help to promote this most profitable design with their indeavours and authority; especially because those *Germans* under the *Swedish* jurisdiction, who, that they might redeem their Countrey from the tempest coming upon them, by a certain hazardous throw, were expos'd to the Insolence and Tyrannous exactions of the *Swedes*, have been us'd in so hostile a manner by them, that they have often times implor'd help from God and vs.

We also, according to that inbred zeal derived to us from our Ancestours, shall use all diligence, that care may be taken for the good and quiet, as long as is possible, of the sacred Roman Empire whereof we are one of the principall members, and for the promoting of the more prosperous enlargement thereof. In this we have studiously followed our Ancestours, have so friendly carried our selves toward our common Countrey, and are so conscious to have done well, that they will free Us from all Imputation of rash turbulency, and help our Intention with their counsel and aid; and on the contrary, strongly oppose those profest disturbers of the common Peace and quiet, resolved to repress that inhumane and barbarous Nation, that at length, God being our Leader, we may quell and utterly vanquish this fierceness of theirs, which grows so presumptuous in the midst of Arms. We shall thankfully acknowledg the help and assistance which the equity of our undertaken Expedition requires from all, and shall earnestly strive to deserve it, by our singular amity, and favourable propension of mind to them. And we shall also take care, that the most weighty Reasons which have mov'd us, of our selves unwilling hereunto, be shortly made publick in a more full Relation.

God to whose protection we commend you with a pious and sincere heart, direct our Arms with his omnipotent hand to their right aym, and give judgement according to the equity of the Cause, to the glory of his eternal Majesty, that the oppressed neighbourhood may be vindicated, the liberty of interrupted commerce restor'd, and secure peace, happy, quiet and undisturbed rest may be renew'd and establisht between Us and our neighbouring Kingdoms and Commonwealths. Farewell.

Given under our Hand and private Seal at our Residence of Copenhagen, *June* 3d 1657.

FREDERICK.

L. S.